

Name/Address: Frederick Brick Works Barn, 184 East South Street
Construction Date: ca. 1892-1897
Town/Vicinity: Frederick
County: Frederick County
Access: restricted

Summary Description:

The Frederick Brick Works barn was constructed in several phases. The original barn was begun between 1892 and 1897 as a one-and-one-half-story Germanic side-gabled forebay brick and frame structure. By 1904, the barn was extended with an addition to the south end and an ell to the west. Ghosts of wood work, empty joist holes, crudely cut doors and filled windows are evidence of rebuilding and reconfiguration of the interior spaces. In the gables, vertical slit vents are cut out of the brick. Though slit venting is appropriate for this barn type, the traditional manner of creating the vent is to lay the brick in a honeycomb pattern, rather than cutting into whole laid brick. In the southern addition, the first floor contains built-in cabinets faced in vertical beaded boards. The half or loft story contains a crudely cased opening cut into the original south wall which leads to a small storage room. The loft overhang, or forebay, is frame with batten doors. A single gabled dormer lights the north half of the loft on the east plane of the roof. The slate roof has been replaced with corrugated metal cladding. A garage with shed roof behind a flat parapet dates to ca. 1947; it employs oil stock brick and structural brick block in its construction, three-pane hopper-type metal casement windows and a wood roll-up garage door. The garage addition shares the south wall of the main barn, but there is no direct access (e.g., a door) from the garage into the barn. South of the barn is a small gable-fronted brick building with a shed-roofed addition. Sanborn maps identify these two spaces as an oil house and a blacksmith shop, dating to ca. 1900.

Statement of Significance

The Frederick Brick Works barn dates to the early years of operation of the Frederick Brick Works of Frederick, Maryland, Inc., founded in 1891. The brick works were significant locally as the first manufacturers of machine-made brick. The Frederick Reds, as their bricks were named for the reddish color resulting from the local clay, were shipped to projects throughout the region, including the U.S. Government Printing Office, the Soldiers' Home, Senate and House Office Buildings, and Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C.; the B&O Railroad and Orleans Street Viaduct in Baltimore, Maryland, and numerous state and privately-funded construction projects. The brick works discontinued manufacture of bricks in 1947. The Frederick Brick Works barn appears to be the earliest extant structure left from the days when bricks were manufactured on site. It has, however, been severely altered and has deteriorated since its construction ca. 1892-1897. It has always been a secondary service structure (a stable and a warehouse) at the Brick Works, not possessing the significance that the clay houses, kilns, brick drying sheds, or brick manufacturing buildings would possess were they extant. The Frederick Brick Works barn in the context of the functional history of the works does not appear individually to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Frederick Brick Works barn, however, is a contributing resource of the Frederick Historic District as a remnant of Frederick's commercial and industrial history.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-3-164

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Frederick Brick Works Barn

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 184 East South Street

☐ not for publication

city, town Frederick

☐ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland

county Frederick

3. Classification

Category

- ☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

- ☐ public
☒ private
☐ both

Public Acquisition

- ☒ in process
☐ being considered
☐ not applicable

Status

- ☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress

Accessible

- ☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

- ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☒ industrial
☐ military

- ☐ museum
☐ park
☐ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Frederick Brick Works, Inc.

street & number 184 East South Street

telephone no.:

city, town Frederick

state and zip code MD

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Maryland Department of Real Estate and Taxation

liber

street & number accessed online at <[http:// www.DAT.state.md.us](http://www.DAT.state.md.us)>

folio

city, town

state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Cultural Resources Assessment for the East Street Extended Project 9th Street to I-70/Walser Drive, City and County of Frederick, Maryland

date 1994

Depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

city, town Crownsville

state MD

7. Description

Survey No. F-3-164

Condition

- ☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

- ☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

- ☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

- ☒ original site
☐ moved

date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

General Description

The Frederick Brick Works barn is a one-and-one-half-story side gabled barn with gabled ell and several additions. The brick structure is laid in a six- and seven-course American bond with a frame forebay in the half-story and frame roof structure. Initially built as an example of the locally prevalent forebay barn type, the structure bears evidence of several campaigns of reconstruction and reconfiguration over the course of the last century. Three secondary structures have been appended to the barn, including a ca. 1900 blacksmith shop and oil house, and a ca. 1947 garage.

The earliest portion of the barn is the northern, side-gabled, brick-walled structure with frame forebay in the half-story. A gabled dormer was centered on the east slope of the roof, but was offset from center with the extension of the barn to the south. The side walls of the dormer are slate-clad, though the roof is clad in sheets of corrugated metal. Copper flashing remains throughout. The original roof was likely slate. The frame forebay is sided in cove-wood novelty or German siding. Batten loft doors are located in the forebay. The brick used in the barn's construction varies in color from orange to dark red, and in quality from hard to soft. Vertical slit vents are employed in the gables in a four-over-eight configuration. The slits have been cut into the brick, rather than formed from the laying of the brick. The cutting of the brick indicates the barn was probably constructed in an expedient manner with little concern for craftsmanship.

A gable ell extends west from the main section of the barn. A batten loft door is located in the half story of the gable. On the north elevation, a brick and frame shed addition extends to the north. The single garage bay of the addition is enclosed by a pair of vertical-board hinged wood doors. The main door of the barn is located in the northeast side of the façade and consists of an exterior-track sliding door of vertical wood board. The opening is spanned by a steel I-beam and wood lintel. A batten Dutch door is located to the south of the main door. A second batten Dutch door is located south of this door on the main façade in the first addition which extended the barn to the south. Fixed four-pane sashes and hopper-style wood casements light the interior of the barn on the east elevation. Window on the north and west have been bricked in or filled with glass block.

As noted above, the main barn was extended to the south in the early twentieth century. This addition abuts a garage built ca. 1947. The brick and brick block garage consists of a single garage bay with a paneled roll-up wood door with a row of lights at eye level. The flat parapet above the bay masks a slightly-pitched, standing-seam metal shed roof. Hopper-style metal casement windows are located on the north wall between the garage and main barn and on the west wall. The west (rear) of the garage is built of a mixture of brick types and brick block laid in an irregular manner, suggesting that overstock and salvaged building material may have been employed in its construction.

Adjacent to the south wall of the garage is a gable-fronted, one-story brick oil house, built ca. 1900. The openings on the façade are segmentally arched. Adjacent to the oil house is the former blacksmith shop that appeared on the Sanborn map at the same time as the oil house (Sanborn 1904). The flat-roofed brick structure is in an advanced state of deterioration, and the roof and rear wall are collapsing.

Interior

The interior of the Frederick Brick Works barn has been altered from the original stable configuration into a two-story warehouse. The main floor is poured concrete. A set of wood stairs accesses the loft/half-story. Visible in the stair opening are empty joist pockets that indicate a reconfiguration of the joists of the half-story. The clearance of the stairs is remarkably low, also suggesting reconfiguration of the space. No stalls or other stable-related features remain on the main floor. The loft is a large, open space with a set of shelves built into the area of the loft lit by the dormer. The muntins of the dormer have been broken out, but the original hung sash configuration may have been 3/3 or 6/6.

The original south wall of the barn is now an interior wall. On the main floor, a door opening leads into a smaller room. The walls of the room are lined with cabinetry, featuring vertical board doors. The walls of the room are treated in the same manner. The room appears to be a tack room that was converted to an office or storage. In the loft (half-story), the original slit vents are still visible in the wall, and a door opening has been cut into the brick. A small storage room was created by this extension. The "new" south gable has been vented in a similar manner to the original walls, with a single row of slit vents. The roof and forebay have been balloon-framed, using standard mill-sawn dimensioned lumber.

The crudeness and variation in type and quality of the bricks and brickwork indicate that the barn was constructed of salvaged, second quality, or overstock bricks. The enlargements and additions to the barn are readily visible due to the careless brickwork.

8. Significance

Survey No. F-3-164

Period	Areas of Significance-	Check and justify below	
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> invention
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications		<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government

Specific dates: ca. 1892-1897

Builder/Architect: Frederick Brick Works of Frederick, Inc.

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒A ☐B ☐C ☐D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G
Level of Significance: ☐national ☐state ☒local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Statement of Significance

The Frederick Brick Works barn dates to the early years of operation of the Frederick Brick Works of Frederick, Maryland, Inc., founded in 1891. The brick works were significant locally as the first manufacturers of machine-made brick. The Frederick Reds, as their bricks were named for the reddish color resulting from the local clay, were shipped to projects throughout the region, including the U.S. Government Printing Office, the Soldiers' Home, Senate and House Office Buildings, and Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C.; the B&O Railroad and Orleans Street Viaduct in Baltimore; and numerous state and privately-funded construction projects. The brick works discontinued manufacture of bricks in 1947. The Frederick Brick Works barn appears to be the earliest extant structure left from the days when bricks were manufactured on site. It has, however, been severely altered and has deteriorated since its construction ca. 1892-1897. It has always been a secondary service structure (a stable and a warehouse) at the Brick Works, not possessing the significance that the clay houses, kilns, brick drying sheds, or brick manufacturing buildings would possess were they extant. The Frederick Brick Works barn in the context of the functional history of the works does not appear individually to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Frederick Brick Works barn, however, is a contributing resource to the Frederick Historic District as a remnant of the industrial and commercial history of Frederick (NRHP 1973, amended).

History

The Frederick Brick Works of Frederick, Inc., was the first machine-driven brick manufacturer in Frederick, Maryland. Prior to the incorporation of the Frederick Brick Works in 1891, the B.F. Winchester Brick Works were located on East South Street. Winchester specialized in pressed ornamental bricks, and employed the traditional methods of hand-making brick (Historical Society of Frederick: "Bricks" vertical file; Randall 1991:2). The clay deposits found in the area were undoubtedly influential in the choice of location for both enterprises. The Markell Farm, a 63-acre property "having on it the very best brick clay, building stone and shale," was purchased in the early 1890s by John Baumgardner, general manager of the Frederick Brick Works, "for the purpose of locating a Steam Brick Works on part of the property" (Randall 1991:4). In 1894, the Brick Works entered into a lease with the Markells for mining rights to additional Markell property (DB JJ-5:488-489). Access to extensive and high quality clay deposits and the implementation of coal-powered, steam-driven brick manufacturing equipment enabled the Frederick Brick Works of Frederick, Inc., at its peak to produce 12 to 15 million bricks annually. Despite modern manufacturing technology, the bricks were still fired in the traditional way in the downdraft, updraft and Dutch kilns at the works.

A brief description of the Frederick Brick Works appeared in the *International Magazine of Industry* (published in Staunton, Virginia) of June 1913. "One of the most extensive and important of [Frederick's] great manufacturing industries is the Frederick Brick Works. . . . The Works cover over one hundred acres of land; there are seven buildings - the engine house, boiler room, brick machine room, storage clay shed, two dry shed and a one story building for the office; there are twenty-six car tracks holding 16 cars each; and twelve downdraft round and two updraft kilns for burning brick The Annual output of brick is 12,000,000." The bricks were known as "Frederick Reds" for their distinctive color. The bricks were used as pavers, for tunnel and bridge projects, and in public and private construction (Frederick Brick Works 1939; 1940; 1941).

The Brick Works supplied millions of "Frederick Red" bricks to thousands of construction projects throughout the region from 1891 to 1947. The last brick was manufactured at the brick works on March 31, 1947 (Historical Society of Frederick: "Bricks" vertical file). Soon after the last brick was fired, the manufacturing complex and brick kilns were dismantled. The brick works was transformed from producer to retailer of other manufacturer's products. (See continuation sheet 1)

8. Significance (continuation sheet 1)

Survey No. F-3-164

Frederick Brick Works Barn

The organizational history of the Frederick Brick Works is well documented by Frances A. Randall in her history of the Frederick Brick Works (1991). The focus of the history presented herein is the functional history of the works as a contextual basis for the history and significance of the Frederick Brick Works barn. The barn is currently the earliest building on the property, dating to the earliest years of the brick works' operation.

In the first year of the works' operation (1891-1892), the works consisted of a brick drying shed, manufacturing area with a 100 horse-power engine driving the machinery; a steam drying tunnel and four kilns. The Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad served the yard with a siding located north of the kilns. The fired bricks could be loaded from the kilns to the railroad for efficient shipment (Sanborn 1892). The Frederick Brick Works served a local and regional demand for brick. Prior to widespread use of automotive trucks, local shipping of bricks was accomplished by horse or mule team and wagon. According to local reports, the Frederick Brick Works owned 26 head of mules and horses and employed 125 people at the height of its production (Historical Society of Frederick: "Bricks" vertical file). The Frederick Brick Works barn was built between 1892 and 1897 as a stable for the brick works' teams.

The first documented appearance of the barn was the Sanborn Map of 1897 (Sanborn 1897; Figure 2). The barn is depicted as a one-and-one-half-story, brick and frame structure with a rectangular footprint. The frame forebay is depicted with the comment "open at first floor." The manufacturing complex of 1897 is larger than that shown in the 1892 map. Kilns and larger clay sheds had been added. The "X" through the building indicates that it served as a stable.

Alterations to the barn were made between 1897 and 1904, when the Sanborn Map indicates the addition of a gabled ell to the west (Sanborn 1904; Figure 3). The south end of the barn was extended 10 to 15 feet to the south, and the west wall may also have been moved farther west. Two small, square sheds are located to the west of the rear wall of the barn, while a brick oil house and blacksmith shop are located to the south. By 1904, thirteen kilns were illustrated.

By the time of the 1911 edition of the Sanborn maps, a shed-roofed addition was made to the north wall of the barn (Sanborn 1911). No change in the barn configuration was made between the 1911 and the 1922 Sanborn maps (Sanborn 1922; Figure 4). By 1930, however, the southern portion of the barn had been partitioned as "storage," and a small addition projected forward from the shed garage on the north wall of the barn (Sanborn 1930; Figure 5). According to map evidence, the transformation from stable to storage was completed by 1934, when the main portion of the former stable was described as "Building Material Warehouse," and the southern room was still labeled "storage" (Sanborn 1934; Figure 6).

The brick works fired its last brick on March 31, 1947. Shortly thereafter, a new office was built near East South Street, and a garage addition was made between the barn and oil house. The barn continued to serve as a warehouse or storage facility. The expanded barn complex, including the ca. 1947 garage, and the ca. 1900 oil house and blacksmith shop, appear to serve in a limited warehouse capacity at present. Pallets of brick surrounding the building prevent access to much of the complex. The barn, the earliest extant building of the Frederick Brick Works, dating to the early years of the brick works, is to be removed as part of the proposed extension of East Street.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

any

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Survey No. F-3-164

Deed Books (DB)

1894 Land Records, J.L.:488-489. On file in the Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick Brick Works of Frederick, Inc.

1939 *The Brickette, Official Mouthpiece of the Frederick Brick Works, Inc.* Copy on file, Historical Society of Frederick, Maryland.

1940 *The Brickette, Official Mouthpiece of the Frederick Brick Works, Inc.* Copy on file, Historical Society of Frederick, Maryland.

1941 *The Brickette, Official Mouthpiece of the Frederick Brick Works, Inc.* Copy on file, Historical Society of Frederick, Maryland.

Historical Society of Frederick

n.d. "Bricks" vertical file. On file in the library of the Historical Society of Frederick, Maryland.

International Magazine of Industry

1913 "Frederick Brick Works." Edition of June, 1913. Staunton, Va. Copy on file in the Maryland Room, Frederick County Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

National Register of Historic Places

1973 Frederick Historic District Nomination Form (amended). National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Copy on file (F-3-39), Maryland Historical Trust Library and Archives, Crownsville, Maryland.

Randall, Frances A.

1991 *Frederick Brick Works, 1891*. Frederick Brick Works, Inc., Frederick, Maryland. Copy on file in the Maryland Room, Frederick County Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

Sanborn Map Company, Inc.

1892 *Map of Frederick, Maryland*. Copy on file, Maryland Room, Frederick Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

1897 *Map of Frederick, Maryland*. Copy on file, Maryland Room, Frederick Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

1904 *Map of Frederick, Maryland*. Copy on file, Maryland Room, Frederick Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

1911 *Map of Frederick, Maryland*. Copy on file, Maryland Room, Frederick Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

1922 *Map of Frederick, Maryland*. Copy on file, Maryland Room, Frederick Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

1930 *Map of Frederick, Maryland*. Copy on file, Maryland Room, Frederick Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

1934 *Map of Frederick, Maryland*. Copy on file, Maryland Room, Frederick Public Library, Frederick, Maryland.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property:

Quadrangle name Frederick, Md. 7.5'

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM Reference do NOT complete UTM references

zone easting northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the Frederick Brick Works barn correspond to the tax parcel boundaries of the brick works.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kerri Culhane/Project Architectural Historian

organization John Milner Associates, Inc.

date 12/1999

street & number 5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 410

telephone 703/354-9737

city or town Alexandria

state Virginia

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032

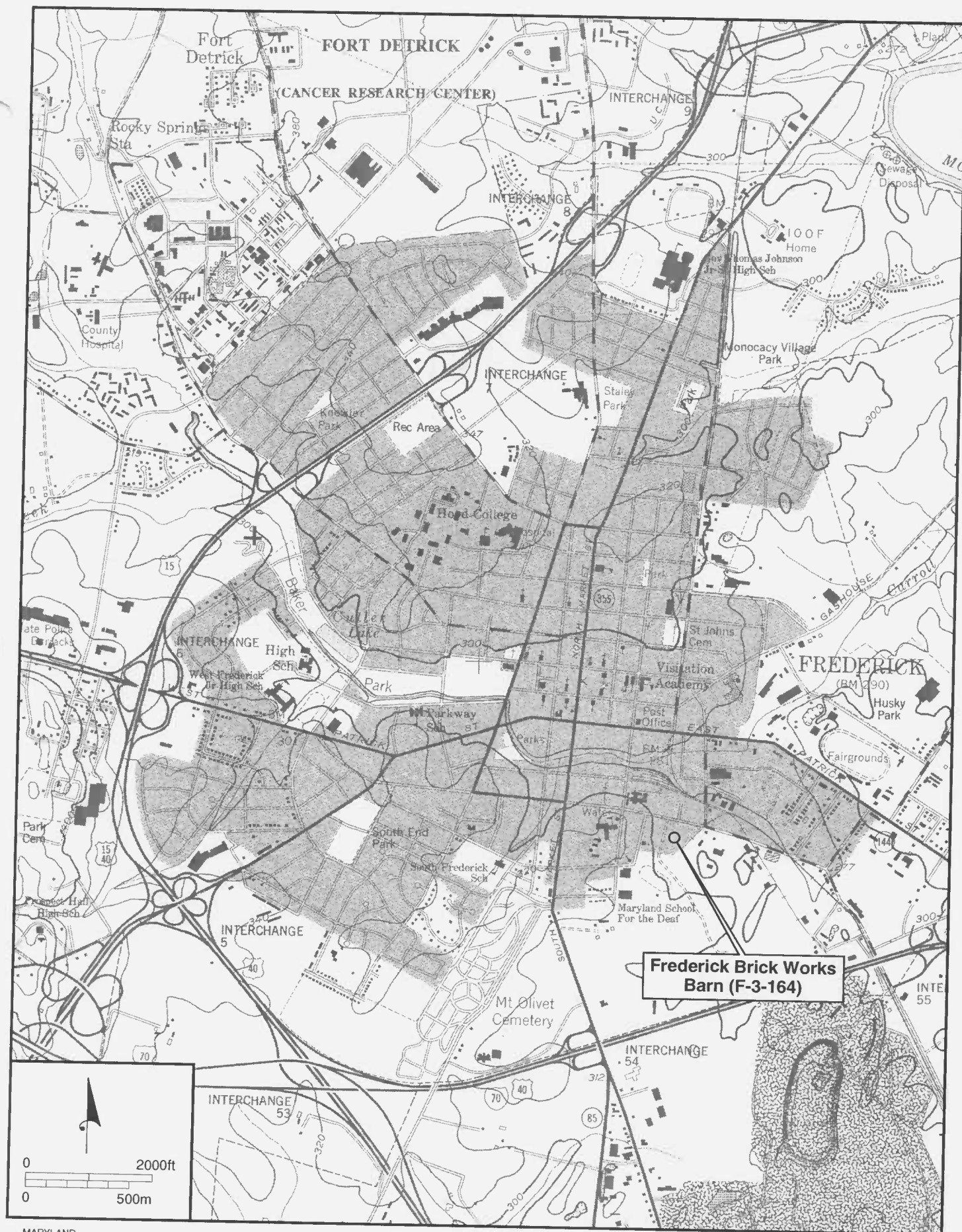


Figure 1. Location of Frederick Brick Works Barn (F-3-164 [ca. 1892-1896]), Frederick, Maryland. (USGS 7.5' Frederick, Md).

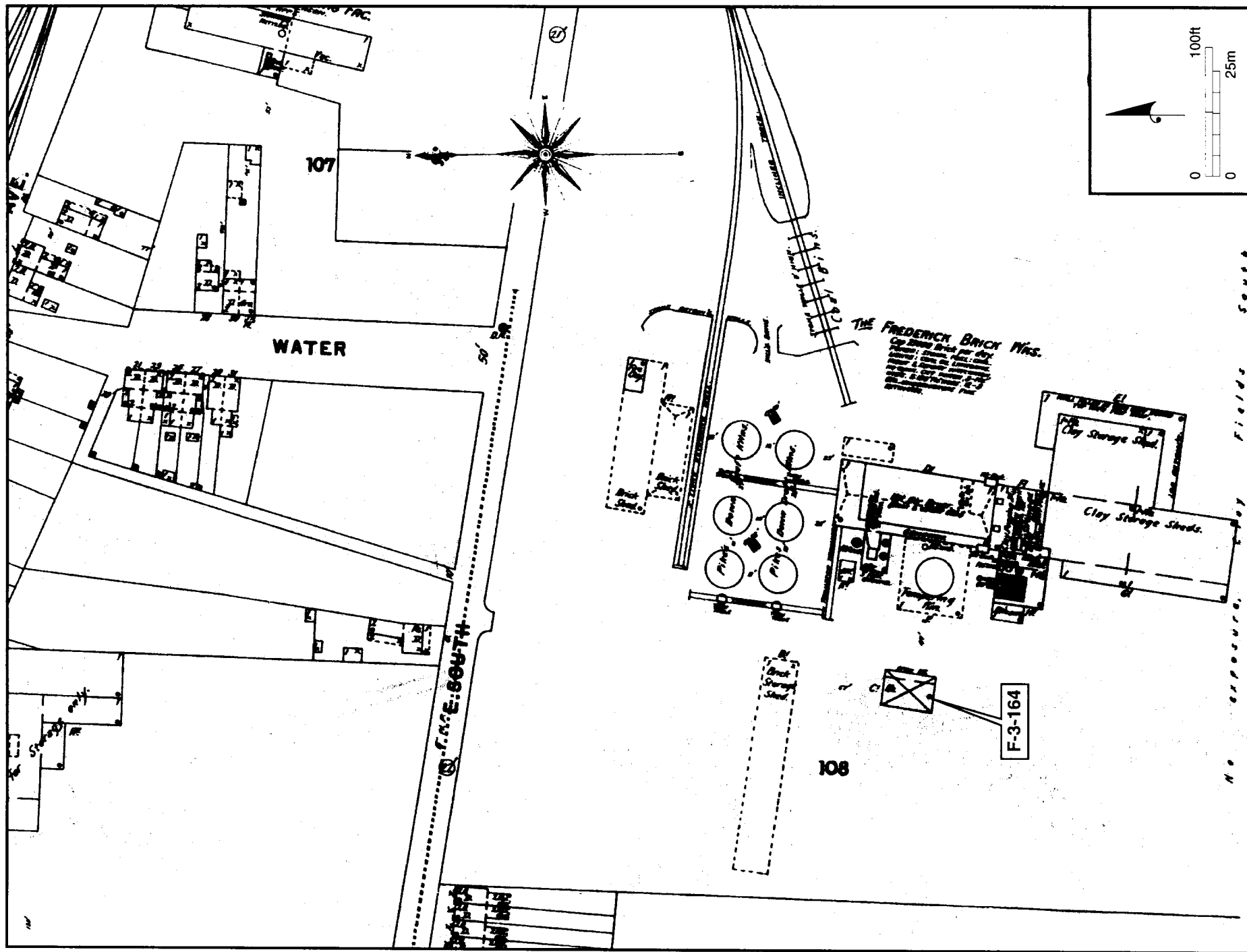


Figure 2. Detail, Map of Frederick, Maryland (Sanborn 1897).

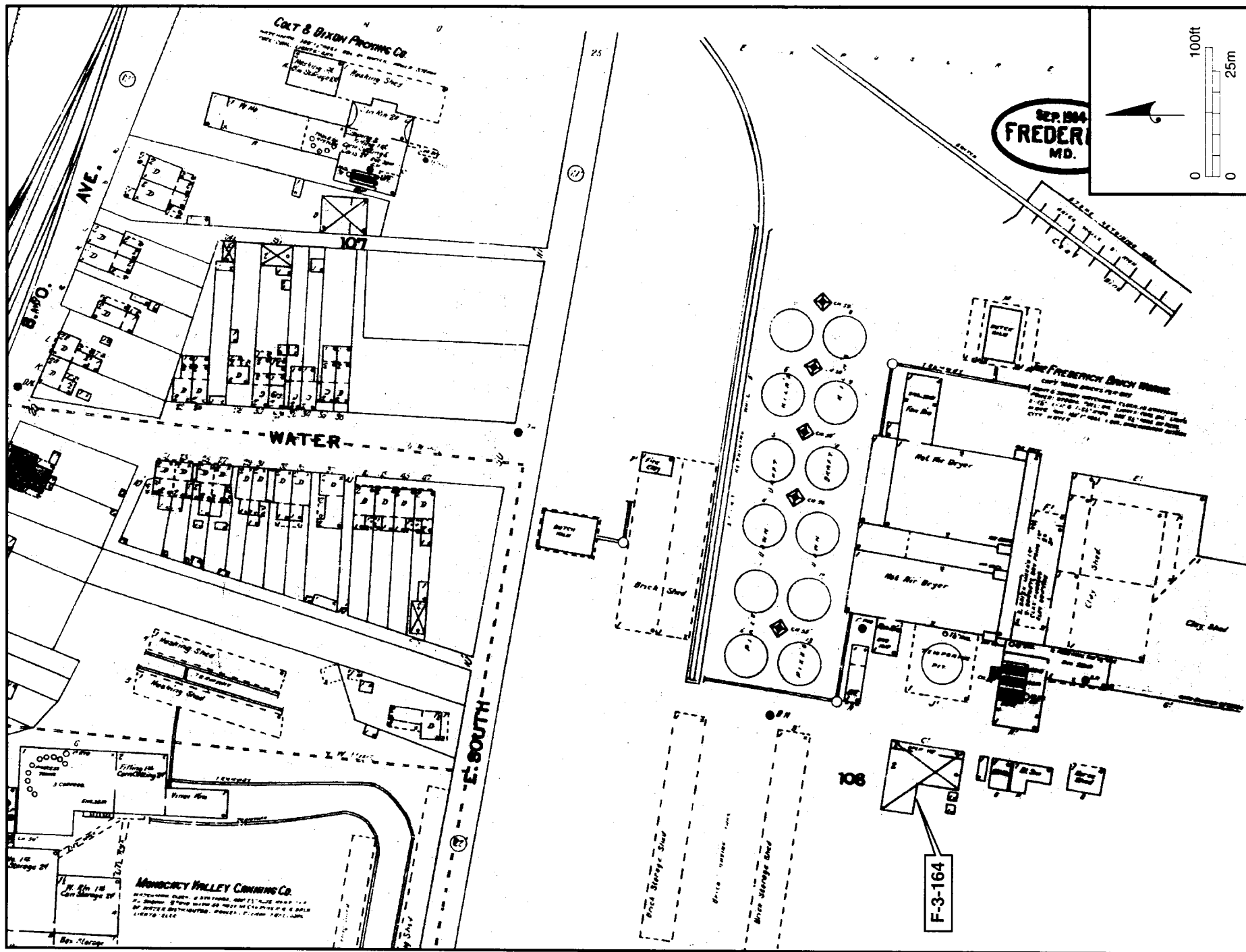


Figure 3. Detail, Map of Frederick, Maryland (Sanborn 1904).

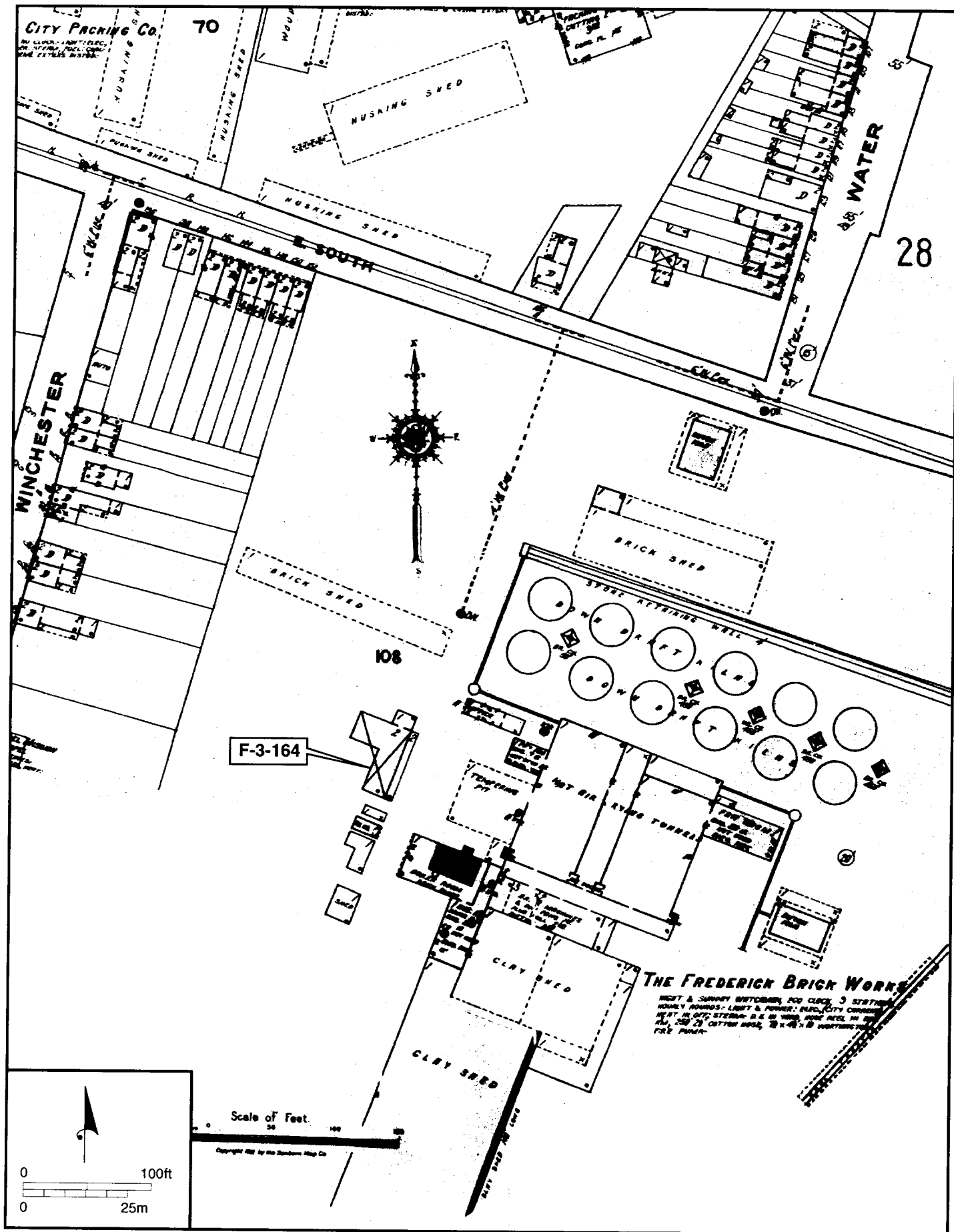


Figure 4. Detail, Map of Frederick, Maryland (Sanborn 1922).

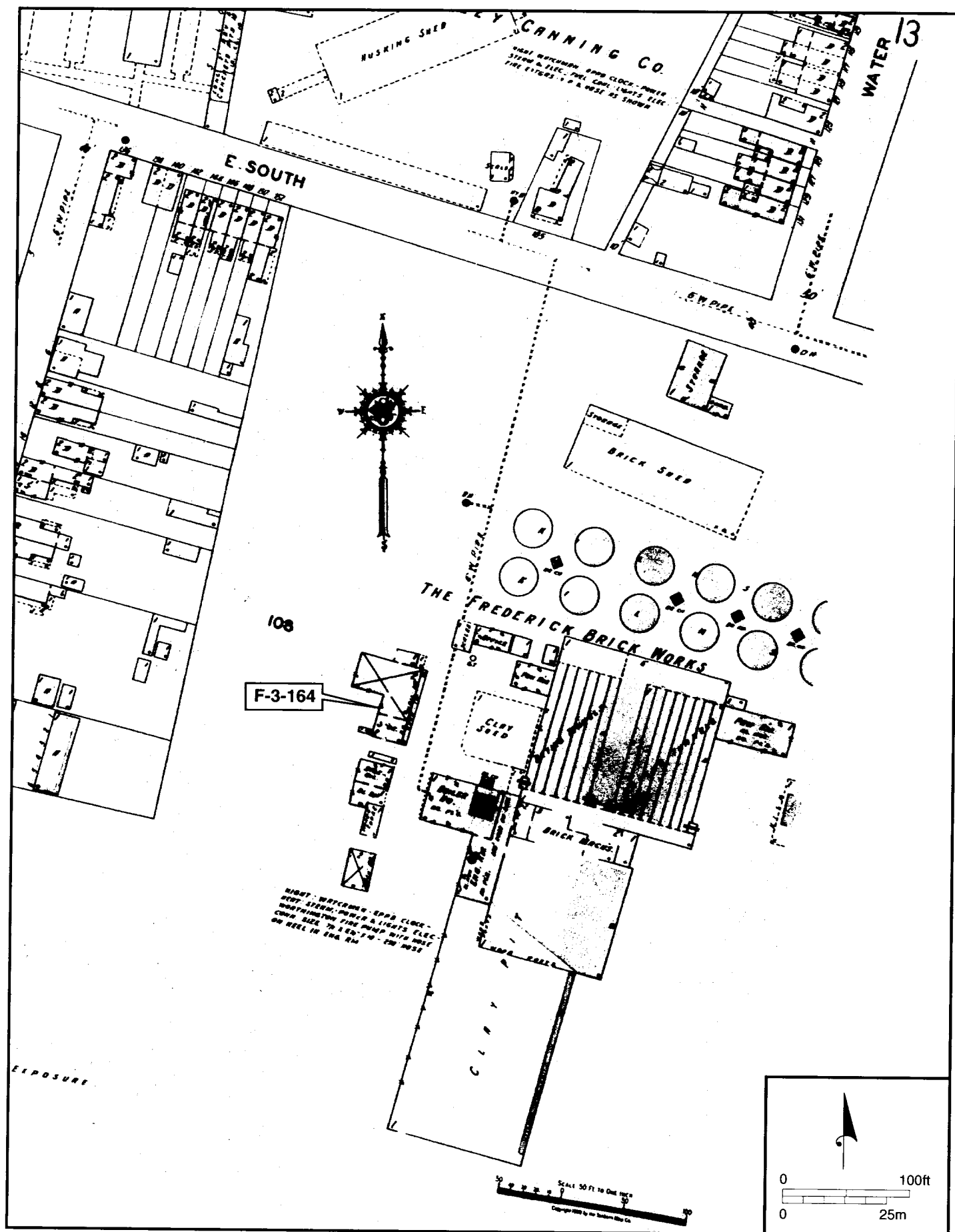


Figure 5. Detail, *Map of Frederick, Maryland* (Sanborn 1930).

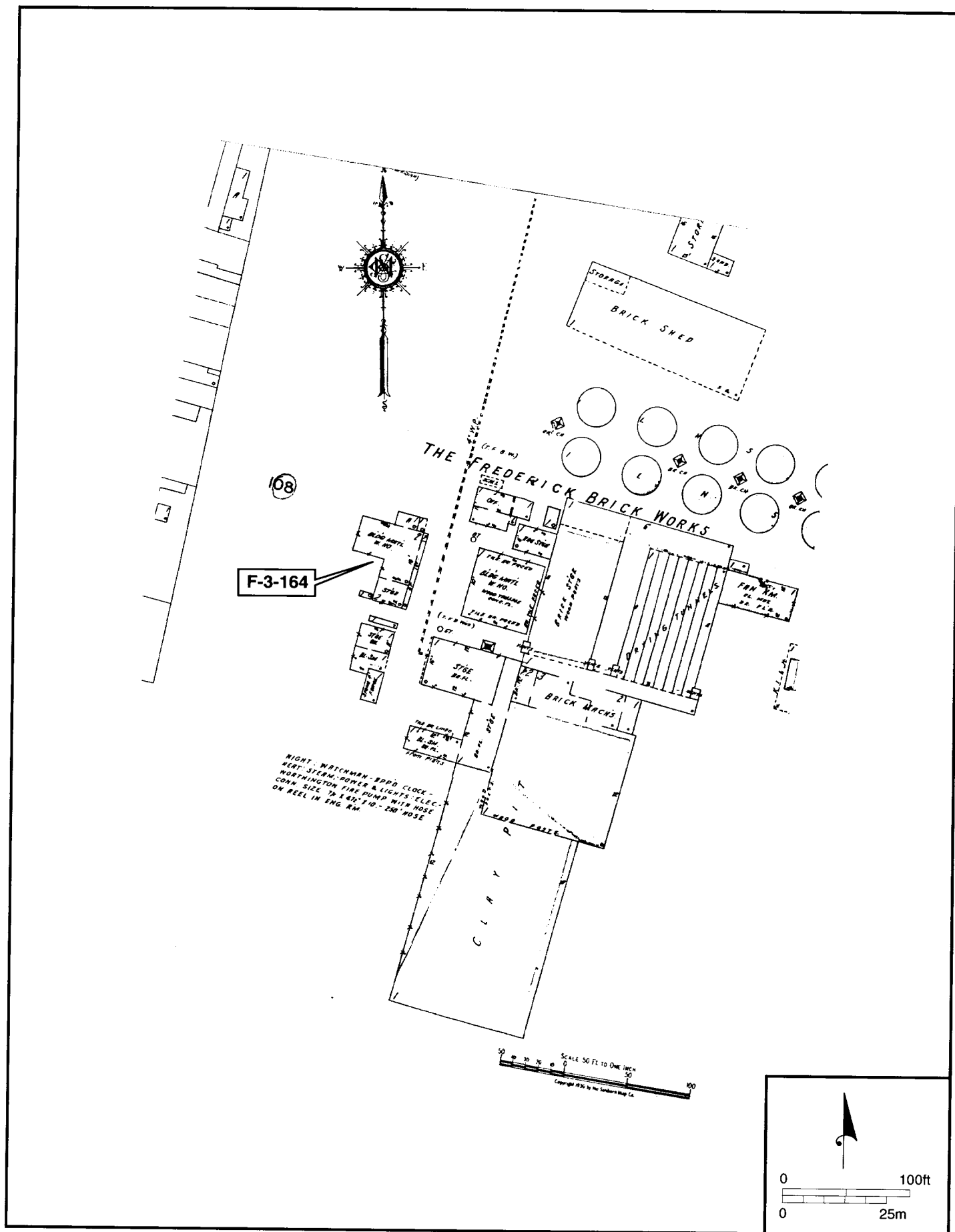


Figure 6. Detail, Map of Frederick, Maryland (Sanborn 1934).

**PRESERVATION VISION 2000; THE MARYLAND PLAN
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

I. Geographic Region:

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐prehistoric; ☐historic)

III. Historic Period Themes:

- ☐ Agriculture
☐ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☒ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

IV. Resource Type:Category: BuildingHistoric Environment: UrbanHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): Industry/Processing/Extraction: animal facility (stable);Commerce/Trade: warehouseKnown Design Source: local Germanic vernacular forebay-type barn



F-3-164

Frederick Brick Works Barn

184 East South Street

Frederick, MD

Frederick County

John Herr

12/1999

Negs: MD SHPO

1 of 14

view to west of gable of ca. 1900 oil house;
parapet of ca. 1950 garage and south
end of barn.



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East elevation, view to west.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

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3/4 view to south west.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

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North elevation. view to South



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3/4 view to northeast



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Frederick Brck Works Barn

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west elevation. view to east.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

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Fredenck County

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12/1999

Negs. MD SHPO

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West elevation of ca. 1950 garage. Ca.

1900 oil house visible on right side of frame.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

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Frederick County

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Negs MD SHPO

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West elevation, ca. 1900 oil house and
blacksmith shop. view to east.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

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South elevation. View to north.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

184 East South Street

Frederick, MD

Frederick County

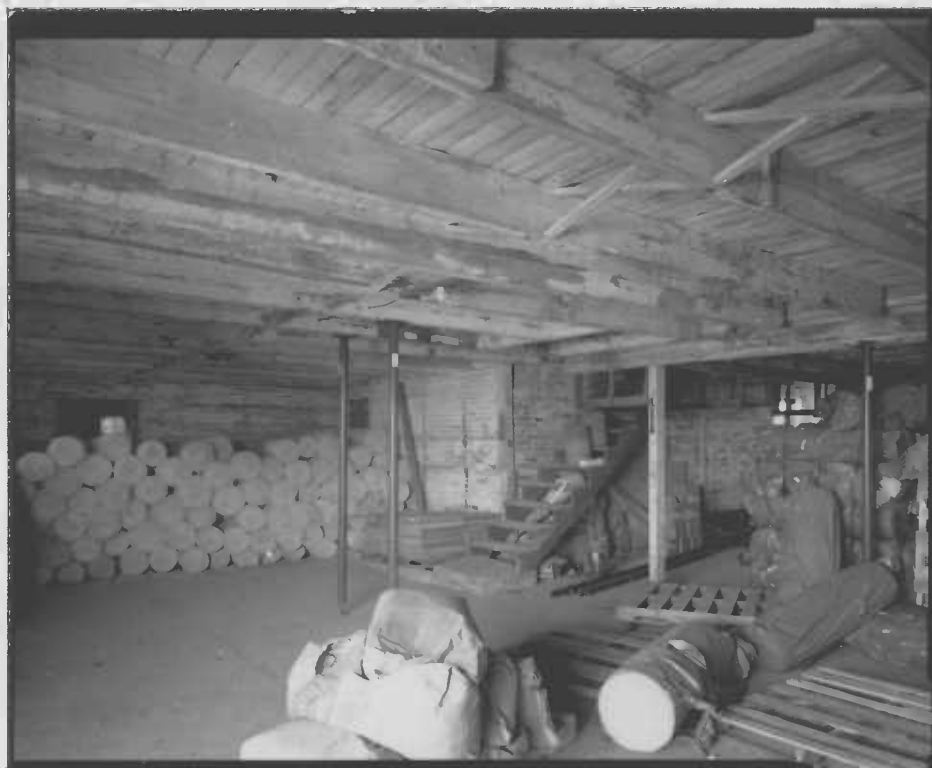
John Herr

12/1999

Negs. MD SHPO

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Interior, ground floor of barn, Looking
at front (east) wall and openings.
view to northeast.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

184 East South Street

Frederick, MD

Frederick County

John Herr

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Negs. MD SHPO

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Interior. Ground floor. View to southwest
taken from sliding door in northeast
corner.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

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Interior, ca. 1950 garage. View to west.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

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Frederick County

John Herr

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Interior of loft. View from forebay
to rear wall of gable ell. View to west.



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Frederick Brick Works Barn

184 East South Street

Frederick, MD

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Negs: MD SHPO

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South wall of barn. Interior view to
south.